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OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXXI. No. 148

**AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.**

**BROADWAY THEATRE.** Broadway, near Broome street.—SARAH IN PARIS.—JERRY LEE.

**WOOD'S THEATRE.** Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—THE RIVALS.—PARADE OF THE FANTASY.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.** Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—ENGLISH COMEDY.—OPENING NIGHT.—THE DOCTOR OF ALACANT.

**ROXY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.** 201 Bowery.—STREET DANCING.—BURLESQUE.—AC—THE NEW SHIP CAPTAIN.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.** 205 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—BURLESQUE.—DANCING.—AC—MEXICO.

**GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL.** Broadway, near Wall street.—OLD SCHOOL.—OLD SCHOOL.—OLD SCHOOL.

**BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.** Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUE.—DANCING.—AC—THE NEW SHIP CAPTAIN.

**ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.** Broadway, near Broome street.—BURLESQUE.—DANCING.—AC—MEXICO.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—SARAH IN PARIS.—JERRY LEE.

**NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.** 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, May 28, 1866.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

Advertisements to insure a proper classification should be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

**ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.**

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

**THE NEWS.**

**EUROPE.**

The steamship City of Boston, from Queenstown May 17, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is two days later.

There was little change in the aspect of the German question. Austria pushed on her armaments and it was thought she would have about hundred thousand men in the field within two weeks, the existing status being preserved so long. Italy seemed ready and the equipment of Prussia was almost completed. Our telegraphic report of the 17th of May—very latest—states, in the face of these facts, that the prospect of a peace Congress was "improving." Indeed, it is said that Italy and Prussia had accepted this plan of settlement, but that the reply of Austria had not been received. Count Bismarck, it is alleged, had letters daily advising him that his assassination was imminent. The electoral agitation in favor of peace was extending in Prussia.

The money panic excitement continued in process of abatement in England. A few additional failures are reported from Liverpool. A few others were expected in that town. The Commercial Bank Corporation of India, having branches in China, Japan and San Francisco, had failed. There was a heavy drain of specie from England to the Continent.

The news of the bombardment of Valparaiso produced a very intense excitement in England. The act of the Spaniards was denounced in Parliament and by the people and press. At an indignation meeting, held in Liverpool, Commodore Rodgers, United States Navy, was formally thanked for his action.

The Liverpool shipping firms had notified their agents on the Continent that German cargoes would not be taken in England on account of the sailors.

The Derby was won by Lord Lyon; the Brother of St. Albans, by Stockwell, known as the Ribby colt, second, and Rustic third. Twenty-four miles and a race was closely contested to the finish, Lord Lyon winning by a neck. The time is not good, being only at the rate of 2:22 1/2.

Two smaller matches had been made in England, between Henry K. Ely, the champion sculler of Putney, and Hamill, the American champion. The races will be for £500 a side each race; the first will be a four mile straight away race, and the second will be a five mile time trial. Both will be pulled on the same week on the Tyne, early in July.

The appearance of the cattle plague in Ireland produced great alarm, but it was thought the disease would not extend.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices weak on the 17th of May, with little inquiry. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions generally inactive. Lard firm. Consols rated in London on the 17th of May at 90 1/2 a 91 1/4 for money. United States five-twelves were at 65 1/2 a 66. The rate of discount remained at ten per cent in London.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

It is now considered certain that the trial of Jeff Davis will be postponed until the November term of the Richmond court. It is also quite probable that the indictment will be altered, the Grand Jury having only adjourned and being, therefore, entitled to make changes in the bill. Other precautions will be made at the suggestion of the Attorney General, who conducts the prosecution. James I. Brady, of New York, is now known to be retained as counsel in the case of Davis, and as far as a million is daily committed with him, together with O'Connor and Stone. The counsel have agreed to demand an immediate trial at the June court, or, if a postponement is insisted upon, they will demand that their client be released upon bail, which he is ready to give to the amount of ten millions of dollars, if necessary.

The last exhibit of the Comptroller of the Treasury shows that there are about one thousand six hundred and fifty national banks, with an aggregate circulation of \$275,540,510. Four hundred of these banks are depositors for the reception of government funds.

By way of England we have later news from South America. A Rio Janeiro despatch of April 21 says the operations of the Chilean army upon the Parana were being vigorously pushed forward. Exchange on London was at 24 1/2 a 25 premium in Rio. Receipts of coffee for a fortnight, 50,000 bags; stock, 10,000 bags.

Our Memphis correspondent writes that the recent riots had no party significance in the eyes of even the most radical who are acquainted with the circumstances. The bad character of the police, the drunkenness of discharged negro soldiers and the existence of an old feud between the two parties were the immediate causes of the rioting. None bore themselves more rationally to quell the riot than the returned rebels. Trouble is anticipated on the part of the new police, lately authorized by the State Assembly, as it is supposed the present incumbents, who are the worst characters in the State, will resist their removal to the streets.

The adjoined steamship South America, Captain Tinkler, will sail from pier 41 North river, tomorrow, 26th, at three P. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro. The mails for the above places will close at the Post Office at half-past one P. M. Messrs. Garrison & Allen are now the agents of this line.

The rain storm which visited this section yesterday was prevalent also in various portions of the country. The Rev. Cyrus B. Fox conducted the dedicatory services at the new Methodist Episcopal church on Lexington avenue. This congregation formerly worshipped in the old Fifth street church. The present church was only completed last week.

Rev. Dr. Cheever preached last evening in the Church of the Puritans on the benevolence and mercy of God. The reverend gentleman in the course of his sermon said that a fearful responsibility rested on any government that did not carry out the ordinance of God, that did not punish treason and traitors and that refused to enfranchise men on account of the color of their skin.

A meeting of parishioners of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Brooklyn, of which the late Rev. Dr. Fife was pastor, was held yesterday afternoon, at which complimentary resolutions were passed in memory of the deceased clergyman.

Archbishop McCloskey yesterday administered the

anointment of confirmation to about two hundred persons at Fordham.

The Rev. William Irvine, of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, preached in the open air, at Lefferts Park in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, after the rain ceased, to over five hundred persons.

The first session of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites will be held yesterday afternoon. The annual report of the Executive Committee having been read, an adjournment was had until this evening when, the questions at issue will be discussed.

At the Turn Hall in Orchard street a convention was held yesterday of delegates representing the German societies who are making preparations for a demonstration against the Sunday law, which is to take place in Union square on the 4th of June. Measures to complete the arrangements were discussed and acted upon.

The liquor law was discussed yesterday afternoon at 105 Clinton street in presence of about fifty hearers. The speakers were nearly all temperance men.

The Broadway concert saloons which employ female waiters flanked the Excelsior Commissionaries yesterday. They remained open, dealing only in light refreshments, such as ice cream, soda water, coffee, cigars, &c. The law was observed very generally throughout the city and in Brooklyn. The number of excursionists was, notwithstanding the rain, fully as great as on any previous Sunday.

During one of the trips of the Hoboken ferryboats yesterday, while the crowded with the pleasure-seekers who had fled from the dry season of the metropolis, in the hopes of refreshing the inner man in New Jersey, the cry of "Fire" was raised. A panic ensued among the passengers, many of whom were women and children, and the utmost terror prevailed. The boat was rapidly nearing her dock, however, when pistol shots were heard in the front part of the boat, and the panic increased. A man named Louis Lovey fired two shots at another, named Michael Cullen, one of which took effect in his breast, severely wounding him. The panic abated—no one else being injured—on the arrival of the boat at her dock, when the firing parties were arrested.

The dead bodies of three females, supposed to have been victims of the cholera, buried in the water from the ship Falcon, were discovered on Coney Island beach on Friday and Saturday.

A fire occurred in No. 25 Amity place yesterday. The damage amounted to about eight hundred dollars.

A fire was discovered on Saturday night in the liquor store of Henry Gracy, in Hudson street, Brooklyn. The proprietor was arrested on the belief that he set the place on fire for the purpose of obtaining the insurance. The loss consequent on the disastrous fire at St. Louis on Saturday evening is now reported to be \$230,000.

The Union foundry, at Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about eight thousand dollars.

Thomas Murphy was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Higgins, on Forty-third street, on the 12th inst., when it will be remembered, over sixteen thousand dollars were stolen.

William McCormick, the perpetrator of the Fourth street murder, surrendered himself to the authorities yesterday. He stated that he and Pollard had a difficulty about the wife of the prisoner, and he accused Pollard of slandering her, which Pollard denied. From words they came to blows, but were separated. They again came to blows, and while clinching the second time he stabbed the deceased. After the murder McCormick hid himself in the house of a friend in Eighth street until yesterday morning, when, by advice, he determined to surrender himself. He was committed to the Tombs to await his trial.

General Steedman and Fallerton arrived in Augusta, Georgia, yesterday, in the performance of their investigations. They are preparing another report of the condition of the Bureau, and the condition of freedom, with special reference to Florida and the South Carolina sea islands.

The Freedmen's courts in Tennessee were abolished on Saturday by the Commissioner of the Bureau for that State, as the law making colored persons competent witnesses before the civil courts has gone into effect.

Thaddeus Stevens on Secretary McCulloch.—A Threat of Impeachment Against the Cabinet.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives on Saturday last were continued by another war whoop from the bench of the radical, but especially directed at the "progrement" Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Seward.

Secretary McCulloch has touched the vulnerable heel of the radical Achilles. He feels the wound and chafes and roars like an angry tiger. He claims against the tyranny of the administration. He says "It is time that we built up a wall against such tyranny as this. It is millions of dollars in office, I have already ascertained that four of the subordinates of the President have made the same declaration. If I were a little younger—and I shall be in a week, I think—I would let these officers know that this is a grand inquest of the nation, before which men who are guilty in office shall be brought and their cases presented to another tribunal to try them." [Excitement.]

A voice—"Good." "Sir," continued the remorseless Stevens, working up in his wrath, "we are recreants to our interests, we are recreants to our dignity, we are recreants to the interests of the country, if we do not stand by those who stand by us. We must take care that no more patronage be put into the hands of any man to be abused, avowedly abused. It is time that we speak aloud and let our friends abroad know that they are in no danger; that they shall not be sacrificed because they stand by Congress, because they are not the tools of a recreant President." [Great excitement.]

This is bringing the war to close quarters. Here is a direct threat of impeachment proceedings against at least four members of the Cabinet. McCulloch is one of them and the other three, we presume, are Messrs. Seward, Welles, of the Navy, and Dennison, of the Post Office Department. The constitution declares that the House of Representatives "shall have the sole power of impeachment," and that "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." The House, then, is "the grand inquest" and the Senate the other tribunal for trial to which Mr. Stevens refers. He has given his warning; let him follow it up. He may, perhaps, or he may not succeed in securing a two-thirds vote in the Senate; but now is his only time. In the event of success against the four Cabinet recreants complained of, or against any one of them, we shall doubtless have a new Cabinet, from stem to stern; "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

This will be the issue, sooner or later, between

this Congress and the administration. The President, then, should himself take the initiative and follow the example of Andrew Jackson, if he would avoid the fate of John Tyler.

In the course of a week the old, scoundrel and ferocious leader of the House thinks he will be young enough to let these officers know (Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Dennison) that this is a grand inquest of the nation. But why strike at these subordinates and spare the principal offender? These officers are only doing the President's work. To this impeachment it will probably come at last, unless the President in good time shall fortify himself with a new Cabinet, from Alpha to Omega, drawn from the heroes of the army and the navy and the leading civilians of the country, distinguished for their good work in the suppression of the rebellion and yet sympathizing with the President in his general policy of Southern restoration.

Andrew Johnson, instead of retreating under the wrath of Thaddeus Stevens, should himself bring this conflict to a decisive issue; for the public sentiment of the country is with him against the revolutionary schemes of Stevens and his radical faction.

Later News from Europe.—State of Affairs.

We receive by the steamship City of Boston, from Queenstown, two days' later European news than that which we laid before our readers yesterday by the America and Saxonia. The dates by the City of Boston are up to May 17. The news bears a more hopeful aspect, both with regard to the question of war and the financial state of affairs, although there had been little change. While matters were not getting worse, apparently, there was room for hope; and this suspension of threatened evil allayed in some degree apprehension and excitement.

The newest feature about the war question is found in a popular demonstration in Berlin against the policy of the Prussian government and in the extraordinary armament of Austria. Elections are to take place shortly in Prussia, and from the public sentiment shown at a large meeting of electors in Berlin there is some reason to believe the government may not be sustained in its warlike and ambitious policy.

The Prussian people are much concerned just now about the internal affairs of the country. They want reform and stronger guarantees for their liberties. The government under Bismarck, on the contrary, is arbitrary and highly conservative, if not reactionary; and one of the motives for creating this war fever, no doubt, was to swamp the political movement at home. It appears, however, that the Prussians begin to see through this and are setting their faces against the course pursued by the government.

If this popular and sensible view of the situation taken by the mass meeting in Berlin should be generally entertained by the people and deputies be elected holding the same view, the government may be compelled to give up its war policy. There is the chance still that Count Bismarck, foreseeing this and being bent on carrying out his policy, may precipitate war before the voice of the people can be heard. The formidable attitude of Austria, too, may cause Prussia to hesitate. It is stated that Austria would have within two or three weeks nine hundred thousand men under arms. This shows how serious Austria is in carrying out the ambitious policy of Prussia and what a great military power she is. The voice of the lesser German States may have some weight also. They have nothing to gain by a war; indeed, it is likely they would be swallowed up by one or other of their big neighbors; for it war should come it will be one of ambition purely and would end in a reconstruction of the map of Europe, the aggrandizement of the great Powers and the enfeeblement of the small ones. The lofty and far-reaching policy of Count Bismarck undoubtedly is to consolidate the German people under one great Power, and Prussia to be that Power. For this he claims all the spoils of the lightning war on Denmark, and for this he will make an ally of the Italians and cause Germans to spill the blood of Germans.

If the question were narrowed down to one between Prussia and Austria only, the military power the latter displays and public sentiment might have the effect of causing the former to keep the peace, but the difficulty lies in Italy. Victor Emanuel, backed by Garibaldi and the Italian people, will take advantage of the present difficulty, if possible, to carry out the popular idea of Italian unity. The Italian government would use Prussia in order to drive the hated Austrians out of Italy and Venetia, and Prussia would use Italy in order to weaken Austria in Germany. Thus the matter stands, and the only chance there appears to be of preventing war is in the attitude of the other great Powers of Europe and especially that of France. The very latest news indicates that these Powers may interpose. A Congress is spoken of, and it was supposed that a reported conference in Paris between the British and Russian ambassadors and M. Druyn de Luys had reference to that. It may be that the dread of war makes the people of Europe cling to any circumstance that may be construed to favor peace and that they are mistaken as to the signs of the times. Still there does appear to be more hope.

The financial crisis was not entirely over, but there was an abatement of fear and excitement. The Bank of England still maintained the high rate of discount, but the pressure upon it had not been so great as previously. As far as we are concerned in the disturbed state of affairs in Europe we have little to fear. For the sake of humanity we may wish for peace, but after the first shock shall be over, if war should come, we will not suffer. There would be at first some little derangement as a natural consequence of our commercial relations with Europe; but in the end our securities would rise higher and the wealth and industry of the Old World would flow to the New. We may hope for peace, therefore, for the sake of humanity; but as far as our interests are concerned we need not fear war.

CONFEDERATION IN CANADA.—From the lower provinces we have information of election riots, the killing of one confederate and the election of several confederate candidates. Although public opinion in Canada seems to be decidedly against the confederate schemes, yet it is probable that the government, backed by England, will manage to control the elections and push the project through. We look upon the Canadians as in a state of probation, certain sooner or later to come into the Union.

What they may do in the interval is really of

very little account. But if the opponents of confederation wish to win at the elections let them come out openly for annexation and go before the people upon that issue.

**The Senatorial Reconstruction Caucus To-Day.**

The radical members of the Senate at Washington, finding that they were unable to agree upon the proposition reported by the Central Directory for the reconstruction of the South, have held a caucus to reconstruct themselves. They held two sessions on Friday and from all indications found it about as hard to reconstruct the republican party in the Senate as they have heretofore to reconstruct the Southern States. The task was greater than they could accomplish in one day; they therefore postponed final decision until to-day, when they hope to secure a restoration of the factions in that body as a preliminary to the political adjustment of the Southern States. It seems to us that the labors of these men in this direction must convince them that they do not understand the business of reconstruction; that they have never learned the trade, are not adepts in the profession and are at the best only cobblers in that line. They had better acknowledge this fact at once and save themselves from mortification and disappointment in the future.

Our private advices from Washington are to the effect that this caucus was far from being harmonious. Those in favor of the third section of the report of the Committee of Fifteen as it passed the House are in hopes of getting the entire republican portion of the Senate bound to that proposition by the action of the caucus and thus push it through the Senate.

The more moderate portion endeavored to modify it by limiting those who are to be excluded from political and official honors to those who were officers in the United States army and navy and resigned their positions to take part in the rebellion, those who retired from either house of Congress and those who had held official positions under the United States government prior to their taking part in the rebellion. To those three classifications the moderate portion of the caucus desired to confine the operations of the third section of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It does not appear that anything transpired to determine whether those maintaining these views were in a majority or not, inasmuch as no test vote was taken.

An adjournment was had until to-day with the impression that the modification as stated above will be agreed upon. This impression may be but the foreshadowing of the final vote in the caucus; but we strongly suspect that it has been given out for the purpose of securing a full attendance of the conservative republicans, for the purpose of getting them bound by the action of the caucus. At any rate, the determination appears to be to practically settle this business of reconstruction in the caucus, with closed doors, rather than in the open Senate. The prime object of it all is to save the party from the rule which now threatens it from their past course. So, after all, it is not the Southern States which the radical Senators are exercised about, but the republican party.

From all accounts there were many pitiful stories told in the caucus about the dangers that threaten the party this fall. Like a set of converts at a revival each had his experiences to relate, and among the facts thus developed was that they were ruining themselves by refusing to confirm capable and loyal men appointed by the President to office. Others saw the danger of remaining in permanent session. The confessions on this point evidently made an impression, for it seems that there was an understanding that if they could succeed in reconstructing the republican party they would adjourn about the middle of July. We therefore infer that if they do not succeed in accomplishing that task the adjournment will be indefinitely postponed. The fact of the matter is a number of the republicans in that body are very anxious to hedge and work the party back as near to President Johnson's position as possible, in hopes of going through another caucus under the plea of being in perfect accord with the Executive. But if there was any hope of their accomplishing that result when the caucus adjourned on Friday that hope must have vanished after the malignant demonstrations of Thad Stevens in the House on Saturday. His invective against the Executive and the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the appointments to office is conclusive that the moderate republicans in the Senate cannot bridge over the breach between the Executive and Congress. Those facts make the immediate reorganization of the Cabinet an imperative necessity on the part of Mr. Johnson. It is his first duty; without it the radicals may deceive the people again by pointing to the acts of his constitutional advisers as proof that they are in perfect accord. The developments of this caucus, and the proceedings in the House on Saturday, bring the matter down to this dilemma on the part of the President. If he desires that his administration shall go down to history as the second edition of Tyler's, all that he has to do is to retain his present Cabinet; but if he is anxious that it shall be successful and be ranked in the future with that of Jackson, then he must remodel his Cabinet and call around him military and naval heroes and thus secure the co-operation of the live men of the day. President Johnson is the only man who can decide which of those two positions his administration shall occupy in the future. His decision and action must be made very soon or it will be too late. The political canvass is already commencing in several of the Central States and there is no time to be lost.

CRUELTY TO CHICKENS.—The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has had two men arrested and held to bail, before Justice Dowling, upon a very curious charge. He asserts that the men complained of have been treating chickens very cruelly by plucking off their pin-feathers while they were alive, then pinching their necks and then throwing them into a barrel in an inhuman manner. The accused reply that the necks of the chickens were pinched before the pin-feathers were plucked. Is that the point in dispute? Must the poultrymen pinch first and pluck afterwards? Is that less cruel than to pluck first and pinch next? And is it inhuman to throw chickens into a barrel after they are killed? Does Mr. Bergh intend to deprive us of spring chickens altogether? More light is needed upon this subject of cruelty to chickens.

In the meantime several improvements in the treatment of animals are already notice-

able. Instead of being tightly held and thrown heedlessly into carts, their heads lolling painfully over the sides, the calves now ride along the streets in state, their graceful limbs entirely free and their heads turned this way and that as they look at the fashions and return the salutations of pedestrians. The little pigs, too, are carried about in comfortable cages and present quite an aristocratic appearance. The drivers of omnibuses and cabs are very careful of their horses and chary of using too much whip. They see in every passenger and passerby an agent of the society. In fact, Mr. Bergh and his associates seem ubiquitous. It would greatly relieve the drivers if these agents would wear a uniform. The minds of some of the Jehus are beginning to give way under the pressure of this constant inspection, and several butcher boys, compelled by their trade to be cruel, and thus kept in constant dread of Mr. Bergh, have fallen into a melancholy mood, refuse to drink anything stronger than coffee and seriously contemplate committing hari-kari with their cleavers.

**The Grand Boulevard—Reconstruction of the Metropolis.**

We publish this morning a detailed account of the plans of the Park Commissioners for laying out the upper part of New York city and a description of the grand Boulevards authorized by the Legislature and already partially completed. This document is equally interesting and important. When the plans of the Commissioners are practically carried out we shall have a magnificent drive around the upper end of the island, beginning at and returning to the Park. In effect all of the city above Fifty-ninth street will become in its beauty a part of the Park and will be considered both by residents and visitors a perfect garden of delights. Streets are to be opened as the necessities of our population require; but for many years to come elegant villas and delightful little rural retreats will adorn a large extent of that portion of the city. The suburbs and environs of the metropolis will then vie with those of Paris and many persons who are now crowded into fifteen by forty feet of brick and brown stone will be able, for even less money, to live comfortably and pleasantly at the extremity of the island, keeping their modest equipages to convey them to the cars and enjoying the combined advantages and suffering from none of the discomforts of the city and country.

Above Fifty-ninth street there are vast tracts of land not yet built upon and which could not have been built upon under the old administration of affairs. The Common Council, the Street Commissioner and the property owners had all to be consulted before streets could be opened and the grades fixed. People were afraid to build, because no one could say that when the grade came to be established the houses prematurely erected would not be ten feet above or six feet below the level of the street. But now that the Park Commissioners have charge of the matter the grades will be definitely established and in the course of a couple of years hundreds of houses will be erected, thus reducing the present exorbitant rents and relieving the lower part of the city from its plethora of population. The Legislature could desire no better evidence of the inefficiency of the old system and the public confidence in the new order of things than the fact that so soon as the Park Commissioners were intrusted with the laying out of the upper part of the metropolis the prices of lots there rapidly advanced. New York has been and is a busy city, a wealthy city and a splendid city; but the improvements contemplated in these plans will make it preeminently the beautiful city. We remember what it was thirty-five years ago and we see what it is now. But the contrast between the New York of the past and the present is no greater than will be the contrast between the New York of the present and the future. Next to the Park itself the establishment of the Boulevards is the greatest thing ever done for the metropolis.

**The Park and its Visitors.**

Nature is made up of contrasts. The old dowager, from time immemorial, has been distinguished for her strange caprices, and the weather officials seem as if playing hide-and-seek with the sun. In the forenoon of yesterday how perfectly miserable the Park looked. The cloudy air enshrouded its beauties in gloom, while the wrath of the Storm King seemed as if determined to expend itself upon the devoted trees, shrubs and flowers which stud its varied hills, plains and meads. The Mall, usually peopled with its fashionable promenaders, was deserted, the Terrace loungers were nowhere, and even the fish which people the Lake fled in terror under the bridges, "out of the rain." All was drizzle and rain; and the festive members of the Park police, who had gotten themselves up in dustless gray uniforms and highly polished boots for an attack upon the tender sensibilities of the fair, made, because at once disgusted and disheartened, Old Jovian Jovius shook his head with laughter at the state of affairs he was bidding about, but soon a change came over his merry face as he thought of the "Katie Lee." Wet weather was conducive to dryness, and as there was no drink to be had the consequence of a continuation of the cloud might prove disastrous. Again, why deprive the overworked Goliath of a day's recreation? And where could they go but to the Park? He related and calling the Melons ordered an immediate cessation of their endeavor at submerging humanity. Then pointing to old Sol he stated the case and that worthy person promised to shine out again upon our mundane phase, and he took his work. The dark and gloomy curtain suddenly withdrew itself from before Sol's face and a gleeful flood of sunlight streamed across the scene, which took the breath of the Park police. The trees shook off the rain drops from their branches, the fountains returned to their old bubbling jubilation and the Park was again a happy change. Our gladdened metropolitans commenced pouring in at all the entrances, and soon Mall, Terrace and Drive were peopled with a gay and happy throng. The Park has filled its pathways with merry flowers, which visitors "are requested not to pluck." The rhododendrons with their massive blooms, the climatic, woodbine and jasmine, scattering around them odors as sweet as those of "Araby the blest," the gayly painted iris and the delicate tulips, afford a fitting stage for the fashionable songsters in their praiseworthy efforts to fill the air with melody. Quaker colts, Shagbark colts and natch have strided with capacious strides, bowing their heads and snuffing the air with their nostrils, while the owners of these articles dived with one another as if the Excelsior law was not in force, and their feet were not to be admired. The next group of strollers as they drifted. Large numbers of F. B. (Frederick's Bureau) subscribers were present, from the almost imperceptible "cream color" to the full bloom of the "blue" and all, endowed with the newly born majesty of civil rights, pronounced the "cherry" of all observers and promenaders enjoyed themselves as they colored, then taking themselves to the railroad cars, they returned fully invigorated and prepared to resume the labors of the coming week.

**Base Ball in Hartford.**

HARTFORD, May 27, 1866.

The first game of the season between the Connecticut clubs belonging to the National Association was played here on Thursday between the Yale College Base Ball Club, of New Haven, and the Charter Oak, of Hartford. It was closely contested throughout, the score at the close of the eighth innings being eleven to six in favor of the Yale team. The game was over at eleven o'clock. The time of game was two hours and ten minutes. It was witnessed by several thousand people.

able. Instead of being tightly held and thrown heedlessly into carts, their heads lolling painfully over the sides, the calves now ride along the streets in state, their graceful limbs entirely free and their heads turned this way and that as they look at the fashions and return the salutations of pedestrians. The little pigs, too, are carried about in comfortable cages and present quite an aristocratic appearance. The drivers of omnibuses and cabs are very careful of their horses and chary of using too much whip. They see in every passenger and passerby an agent of the society. In fact, Mr. Bergh and his associates seem ubiquitous. It would greatly relieve the drivers if these agents would wear a uniform. The minds of some of the Jehus are beginning to give way under the pressure of this constant inspection, and several butcher boys, compelled by their trade to be cruel, and thus kept in constant dread of Mr. Bergh, have fallen into a melancholy mood, refuse to drink anything stronger than coffee and seriously contemplate committing hari-kari with their cleavers.

**The Grand Boulevard—Reconstruction of the Metropolis.**

We publish this morning a detailed account of the plans of the Park Commissioners for laying out the upper part of New York city and a description of the grand Boulevards authorized by the Legislature and already partially completed. This document is equally interesting and important. When the plans of the Commissioners are practically carried out we shall have a magnificent drive around the upper end of the island, beginning at and returning to the Park. In effect all of the city above Fifty-ninth street will become in its beauty a part of the Park and will be considered both by residents and visitors a perfect garden of delights. Streets are to be opened as the necessities of our population require; but for many years to come elegant villas and delightful little rural retreats will adorn a large extent of that portion of the city. The suburbs and environs of the metropolis will then vie with those of Paris and many persons who are now crowded into fifteen by forty feet of brick and brown stone will be able, for even less money, to live comfortably and pleasantly at the extremity of the island, keeping their modest equipages to convey them to the cars and enjoying the combined advantages and suffering from none of the discomforts of the city and country.

Above Fifty-ninth street there are vast tracts of land not yet built upon and which could not have been built upon under the old administration of affairs. The Common Council, the Street Commissioner and the property owners had all to be consulted before streets could be opened and the grades fixed. People were afraid to build, because no one could say that when the grade came to be established the houses prematurely erected would not be ten feet above or six feet below the level of the street. But now that the Park Commissioners have charge of the matter the grades will be definitely established and in the course of a couple of years hundreds of houses will be erected, thus reducing the present exorbitant rents and relieving the lower part of the city from its plethora of population. The Legislature could desire no better evidence of the inefficiency of the old system and the public confidence in the new order of things than the fact that so soon as the Park Commissioners were intrusted with the laying out of the upper part of the metropolis the prices of lots there rapidly advanced. New York has been and is a busy city, a wealthy city and a splendid city; but the improvements contemplated in these plans will make it preeminently the beautiful city. We remember what it was thirty-five years ago and we see what it is now. But the contrast between the New York of the past and the present is no greater than will be the contrast between the New York of the present and the future. Next to the Park itself the establishment of the Boulevards is the greatest thing ever done for the metropolis.

**The Park and its Visitors.**

Nature is made up of contrasts. The old dowager, from time immemorial, has been distinguished for her strange caprices, and the weather officials seem as if playing hide-and-seek with the sun. In the forenoon of yesterday how perfectly miserable the Park looked. The cloudy air enshrouded its beauties in gloom, while the wrath of the Storm King seemed as if determined to expend itself upon the devoted trees, shrubs and flowers which stud its varied hills, plains and meads. The Mall, usually peopled with its fashionable promenaders, was deserted, the Terrace loungers were nowhere, and even the fish which people the Lake fled in terror under the bridges, "out of the rain." All was drizzle and rain; and the festive members of the Park police, who had gotten themselves up in dustless gray uniforms and highly polished boots for an attack upon the tender sensibilities of the fair, made, because at once disgusted and disheartened, Old Jovian Jovius shook his head with laughter at the state of affairs he was bidding about, but soon a change came over his merry face as he thought of the "Katie Lee." Wet weather was conducive to dryness, and as there was no drink to be had the consequence of a continuation of the cloud might prove disastrous. Again, why deprive the overworked Goliath of a day's recreation? And where could they go but to the Park? He related and calling the Melons ordered an immediate cessation of their endeavor at submerging humanity. Then pointing to old Sol he stated the case and that worthy person promised to shine out again upon our mundane phase, and he took his work. The dark and gloomy curtain suddenly withdrew itself from before Sol's face and a gleeful flood of sunlight streamed across the scene, which took the breath of the Park police. The trees shook off the rain drops from their branches, the fountains returned to their old bubbling jubilation and the Park was again a happy change. Our gladdened metropolitans commenced pouring in at all the entrances, and soon Mall, Terrace and Drive were peopled with a gay and happy throng. The Park has filled its pathways with merry flowers, which visitors "are requested not to pluck." The rhododendrons with their massive blooms, the climatic, woodbine and jasmine, scattering around them odors as sweet as those of "Araby the blest," the gayly painted iris and the delicate tulips, afford a fitting stage for the fashionable songsters in their praiseworthy efforts to fill the air with melody. Quaker colts, Shagbark colts and natch have strided with capacious strides, bowing their heads and snuffing the air with their nostrils, while the owners of these articles dived with one another as if the Excelsior law was not in force, and their feet were not to be admired. The next group of strollers as they drifted. Large numbers of F. B. (Frederick's Bureau) subscribers were present, from the almost imperceptible "cream color" to the full bloom of the "blue" and all, endowed with the newly born majesty of civil rights, pronounced the "cherry" of all observers and promenaders enjoyed themselves as they colored, then taking themselves to the railroad cars, they returned fully invigorated and prepared to resume the labors of the coming week.

**Base Ball in Hartford.**

HARTFORD, May 27, 1866.